FARMINGTON CITY
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
2008

130 North Main
P.O. Box 160
Farmington, UT 84025
(801) 451-2624

ID# 06004

We are pleased to report to you that your Drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually safeguard the Farmington City water supply.

90% of Farmington City's drinking water comes from three underground wells in various locations throughout the city. The remaining 10% comes from the Weber Basin Conservancy District. A copy of the Weber Basin Water Quality Report is available at the Weber Basin Office @ 2837 East Highway 193 in Layton or at www.weberbasin.com

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Walt Hokanson, Public Works Director or Larry Famuliner, Water System Supervisor at 720 West 100 North, 451-2624. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Please note that City Council meetings are generally held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. For specific and annual City Council meeting calendar dates, please contact Max Forbush, City Manager, 130 North Main Street, 451-2383.

Farmington City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review at our office. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination, management strategies and our source protection areas. Potential contamination sources common to our protection areas are run off from state and city roads, residential areas and commercial areas. Farmington City wells have a low to high susceptibility to potential contamination depending on location of the source.

In the following information, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which the water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The "maximum allowed" is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The "Goal" is the level of the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Low/High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	–	0	Present of scoliform bacteria in 5% of monthy samples	15 samples per month	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coloform and E coli	N	0	–	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform and one is also fecalcoliform or E coli positive	15 samples per month	Human and animal feces waste
Turbidity	N	.05/.19	NTU	NA	–	2005	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	N	5.6/8.4	pC/1	–	15	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters	N	5/6	pC/1	–	50	2005	Erosion of natural deposits

FARMINGTON CITY CORPORATION

water quality report

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	.6	ppb	7	7	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	7/20	ppb	2000	2000	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	.37/.5	ppm	–	AL=1.3	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	700/1100	ppb	4000	4000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	ND/.6	ppm	0	AL=15	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	.2/.8	ppm	10	10	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sellinium	N	10/16	ppb	50	50	2005	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Haloacetic Acids	N	nd/nd	ppb	NA	60	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes	N	nd/2.7	ppb	NA	80	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).